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WILLIAM LYNE WILSON.

WILLIAM LYNE WILSON was the son of Benjamin Wilson and Mary Whiting Lyne, and was born near Middleway, Jefferson County, Va. (now W. Va.), May 3, 1843. The father, a school-teacher, dying when the son was four years old, the boy was reared by his intelligent and pious mother.

He was prepared for college at the academy in Charlestown, in his native county, and, entering the Columbian University, in the city of Washington, in 1858, when he was fifteen, he received the Bachelor's degree in 1860. The succeeding September found him at the University of Virginia pursuing a graduate course for M.A.; from which he was turned by Virginia's call to arms the following spring, when he enlisted in Capt. Baylor's company of the Twelfth Virginia cavalry, C. S. A., serving in the ranks until the surrender at Appomattox.

At the close of the War between the States he returned to the Columbian University for the study of law, completing the course in 1867. During these two years he was Assistant Professor of the Ancient Languages. As the proscriptive legislation of West Virginia did not allow an ex-Confederate to practice law in her courts, Mr. Wilson accepted the chair of Latin in the faculty of his *alma mater*, and remained there until 1871, when he was permitted to return to his native State and enter upon his profession.

The ensuing eleven years were passed as a lawyer at Charlestown; after which, in the fall of 1882, he was the recipient of a double honor. He was made President of the University of West Virginia, and was elected to Congress as the representative of his district. Occupying the presidential chair but a single year, he became a member of the House of Representatives in 1883, and continued to serve his district until 1895, when President Cleveland called him into the Cabinet as Postmaster General.

His political career closed in 1897, when he was asked to

succeed Gen. G. W. Custis Lee, LL.D., as President of the Washington and Lee University. Having accepted this trust, he was inaugurated September 15, 1897, and continued to discharge its duties until his death, Wednesday, October 17, 1900. He died in the President's house, the same building in which Gen. Robert E. Lee gave up his great soul to God.

Mr. Wilson's many-sidedness demands that we shall view him from as many standpoints. We propose not to overlook any aspect of his life, regardless of its comparative importance.

He was a private *soldier* in the Confederate army from the Valley of Virginia. His company and regiment were a part of the Army of Northern Virginia. When the perspective of history shall put the nineteenth century upon the canvas of the past, many men and events, that seemed for the time and place to be important, will fade away into the dim, unnoticed background. But the Army of Northern Virginia—with its peerless captain and his matchless lieutenant; with its corps, division, brigade, regimental, and company officers; with its foot-sore, ragged, half-fed heroes in the ranks—will stand forth in the front as a military host unsurpassed and rarely equaled in the pictured panorama of the past. To have served in such a body throughout the whole of its glorious career is enough to claim a title to immortality; to have been one of the company which caught the eagle eye of the commander, and received from him, in a special order, commendation for conspicuous gallantry in an important charge, adds increased luster to that immortality as a patriot soldier. The man in the ranks is lost in the mass and is unheralded by fame, but freedom writes his name and deeds upon her scroll, and knights him a hero, as she places the chaplet of duty done upon his modest brow.

Another obscure service which Mr. Wilson rendered to his country was in the practice of *law*, a profession more frequently disgraced by dishonesty than by incompetency. To say that a man is a successful lawyer may mean but little to his credit. To be pronounced an ideal lawyer, imbued with

the spirit of justice, with a clear eye to see the right in the complicated relations of men, with a brave soul to defend the wronged and protect the innocent, with courage to oppose injustice though panoplied with power—this is an honorable distinction which the best and greatest of men might crave. That it belonged to Mr. Wilson, during the eleven years of his attendance at the bar, will not be doubted by any one that knew him. That his career as a lawyer was a reputable one is attested by the fact that it ended with the bestowment upon him by the people of his State of two of the most dignified positions within their gift, and by the further fact that he was considered a possible and worthy successor to Judge Jackson as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The *Philadelphia Times*, in connection with this last appointment, spoke of Mr. Wilson as a man “whose personal character is above reproach, whose official standing is of the highest, whose popularity in Congress was phenomenal, and whose abilities, natural and acquired, eminently fit him for the position.”

Mr. Wilson is most generally known and will doubtless be chiefly remembered from his service to the country in the sphere of *statesmanship*.

The first step taken by him showing his interest in our national politics was in 1880, when he was a member of the Democratic National Convention, and made a canvass of his State as elector at large in advocacy of Gen. Hancock for the presidency. Two years later, very soon after he had entered upon his executive duties at the University of West Virginia, he was, unexpectedly to himself, nominated by his party and elected a member of the House of Representatives in Congress.

His ability was recognized in his assignment first to the Committee on Appropriations and subsequently to that on Ways and Means, membership in either of which is considered equal in dignity to the chairmanship of other less important committees. As is well known, the legislative work is chiefly done not upon the floor of the House but in the rooms of the committees. The Ways and Means Com-

mittee is doubtless the most exacting of all in its demands upon the industry, intelligence, sound judgment, patience, and courage of its members. They are charged with the duty of determining how a revenue shall be raised to meet the expenses of the government.

In our State administrations this is no easy task, and yet is comparatively trivial, not so much because of the larger amounts necessary for the nation's needs, but especially because the States obtain their revenues chiefly by direct taxation, while the general government relies mainly—indeed, with rare exceptions, exclusively—upon the indirect means of excise and import duties. Almost from the first it has been the policy of Congress to support the national government largely by a tariff tax laid on articles imported for sale into the country.

A large revenue could be secured from imports by a very simple tariff. It is said that one of Gladstone's measures brought in a hundred millions of dollars from an import duty laid on seven articles. The British tariff to-day is confined to from fifteen to twenty articles, with the chief tax laid on some half a dozen of these. The sole thought of the English statesman in devising his tariff is to secure the largest revenue on the simplest and most equitable plan. The American tariff system has a double object in view, the raising of revenue and the protection of home industries. From early in this century the latter of these objects has more and more grown in prominence, until since our Civil War it would seem to have become paramount. From comparatively few articles with an average duty of five per cent, it has come to embrace thousands of items with an average of over fifty per cent. It is probable that the annals of human legislation present no task more intricate and complicated, involving a greater amount of the most exacting mental labor, than the preparation of an American tariff law. It is also probable that, outside of the committee that prepares it, there are not a hundred persons in the world that can understand all the details of such a law. If this be not true, the exceptions are to be found in those who are favored by its protective features.

It is therefore no empty honor to be a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the necessity is seen that its constituency shall be men of the largest capacity. After serving two terms with Mr. Randall as a member of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Wilson in his third term was transferred to Ways and Means, and was thus recognized as one of the leading minds in Congress. Here he served until his elevation to the Cabinet, being placed at the head of the committee in 1893.

This was a critical period in our history. Two vital questions were agitating the people as well as the statesmen: the currency and the tariff. Both of these belonged to the Ways and Means Committee. The former was so urgent that President Cleveland could not wait until the regular time of meeting in December, and called Congress together in extra session to consider it. The country had been demoralized and led astray by the passage of the act making treasury notes, greenbacks, paper, an unlimited legal tender for all private debts. Inoculated with the virus of cheap money, the people and the politicians gave a ready ear to the millionaire owners of silver mines, who were anxious for a market for their superabundant product, and through legislation by Congress there were manufactured from 1878 to 1893, fifteen years, some sixty times as many silver dollars, all full legal tender, as had been coined from the opening of the first mint in 1792 to 1878, a period nearly six times as long. Gold had been the standard money of this country since 1834, and was the standard money of the civilized world. There was imminent danger that this deluge of silver would swamp our financial world; indeed, we were already past the possibility of escape from disaster, and our only hope was to mitigate its severity.

As chairman of Ways and Means, Mr. Wilson was called upon to face this issue and steer the ship toward a calmer and safer sea. The people were divided on the question; his party was divided. There had hardly been an act of sound financial legislation since the colossal greenback error. Was a turning of the tide possible? Could the ship, headed for the breakers and the rocks, be brought about? It could, for

it was. Under his tactful, persuasive management, the House promptly and decidedly heeded the voice of its pilot as he called for a reversal of its policy. In the lower chamber he secured this beneficent result in fewer weeks than it required months to do the same in the Senate.

But a mightier task was before him. Mr. Cleveland was elected upon the issue of a reformation of the tariff. As all revenue bills must originate in the House, Mr. Wilson was charged with the responsibility of carrying out this mandate of the voters. There were peculiar difficulties in his way, besides those to which reference has already been made. Two possible courses presented themselves: one radical, the other conservative. He might propose to reform the tariff by an abandonment of the protective and the adoption of the free trade policy, following in the footsteps of Great Britain. Should this plan be chosen, the labor of preparing the bill would be reduced to the minimum. A score of our heaviest imports would be selected, and a light tax be laid on these, proportioned to the ability of the consumers to pay it.

The preparation of the bill would be easy, but the passage of it would be impossible; for the principle of protection is too firmly intrenched in this country to be defeated by direct assault.

The alternative was to accept protection as a basis and seek to apply it justly and to rid it of some, at least, of its enormities. This was the course pursued; with the additional positive idea of making free some of the more important raw materials, such as wool, iron, and coal, with a view to cheapening their products to our people and enabling them to compete with rivals in the foreign markets. The preparation of such a bill was a gigantic task; for it is exceedingly difficult to make a wrong principle work justly in its practical application. After the bill was framed, it was another task for an intellectual and moral Hercules to make it pass. Could it be done? It had been over forty years since the protectionists had met with a defeat in Congress. The Walker tariff of 1846 had been the last triumph of the advocates of a moderate duty. The high tariff was in posses-

sion of the field. Its advocates and beneficiaries had grown enormously rich from the system, and were ready to fight with desperation for its retention. They had the hearty and unanimous backing of the political party which, with the exception of a single term, had filled the presidential chair since 1861. Mr. Wilson must overcome all this. Moreover, his own ranks were not solid. Timidity and self-interest caused some to waver and a few to oppose. In the final struggle, when the hour for the decisive vote had come, and Mr. Wilson rose to make his last half-hour plea in favor of his bill, it is said there were twenty votes in his own party that he must win, if he would succeed. It was the supreme moment of his life. There was no time for details. Like Cortez, in the great battle which decided the fate of Mexico, he did not heed his pigmy foes nor their puny blows; but, directing his attention to the giants of the opposition, he unhorsed them one by one, and then with magnificent oratory identified his cause with that of freedom. When the roll was called, the angel of liberty, poised in the air, with eager interest noted the result, and when the triumph came she bade William J. Bryan and Harry St. George Tucker take the modest hero on their stalwart shoulders and bear him a victor from the arena. There is probably no greater achievement in our legislative history than this of Mr. Wilson's. It cost him his health, and finally his life.

This was both the culmination and the close of Mr. Wilson's career as a legislator. Protection was not thus to die. It had wrested victory from defeat in the Senate, and it determined that freedom's champion should, if possible, be deprived of his power to make another attack on their citadel. The Wilson Act had provided for the admission of foreign coal duty free. His legislative district in West Virginia contained extensive and valuable coal mines. Selfish interests combined with political opponents to defeat the Democratic hero, and they succeeded.

This led to Mr. Wilson's transfer from the legislative to the executive department of the government, where he was installed as Postmaster General in 1895. It is one of the

weaknesses of our administration of state affairs that the business interests of the country are involved in our politics. The transportation and delivery of mail matter is simply a matter of business; as fully and as clearly so as is the express, freight, or passenger carrying and delivery. It has nothing whatever to do with matters of state policy. No one has ever been the executive head of this business for a longer period than the administration of the President under whom he served. It is manifestly a position requiring business talent of the highest order, because the postal service of this country is the most extensive business in the world. It is a business coextensive with the civilized nations, in its details reaching every community on the face of the globe that is in communication with the living, moving world. It extends to the trackless ocean as well as the trodden land. It has to deal with every language that the writing races use. It undertakes to carry a letter from Florida to Alaska for two cents, or from Washington to Pekin for five cents. It directly employs and manages a force of nearly one hundred thousand persons, and annually expends about a hundred millions of dollars.

Where shall we find men capable of managing such a stupendous concern? Are they so plentiful that we can pick them up every four years; men that can at once grasp such a business and superintend it efficiently? Such "captains of industry" are rare, and are engaged in caring for concerns of their own or of the mammoth organizations of private life. They are receiving for less weighty responsibilities princely salaries of fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, and the Postmaster General is paid the pittance of eight thousand.

Mr. Wilson, the college professor, the village lawyer, the university president, the legislative statesman—can he grasp these reins with a firm, sure hand and guide this chariot of the sun with its myriads of steeds? Surely it is impracticable. He must fail, and this mighty business "gang aglee." That he did not fail, but did succeed, is the universal verdict, voiced by the *New York Times* in its leading editorial,

May 11, 1896. Calling attention to one change he introduced, and which has recently been very extensively applied, by which a superior service is secured at a considerable saving of cost, and also to another reform he proposed by which millions more could be annually saved, the *Times* says: "The greatest feature of it is that this particular scholar has used his knowledge, his training in reasoning, his disciplined faculty for study and analysis, his ripe powers of statement, persuasion, argument, all the rich equipment that the scholar's life gives to him who is capable of acquiring it, to get things done which will confer lasting benefit on his country. We know of no one to whom the still air of delightful study indulged in the seclusion of the closet would bring a deeper or more sustained enjoyment; and there is not at this moment a single man in public life in the United States who has rendered more practical, difficult, and enduring service under conditions more remote from those to which his tastes incline."

It may not be amiss to conclude this review of his eminent service as a statesman by calling to notice that he was the permanent chairman of the national convention of the Democratic party in 1892, making one of his greatest speeches as he entered upon its duties; and that he was considered by many of the thoughtful men of the nation in 1896 as the fittest candidate of his party for the most dignified position ever held in human government, the Presidency of the United States. Had he been the nominee, he might have been elected, and our political skies to-day would be free from clouds which are ominous of ill to many patriotic hearts.

We shift the point of view to observe Mr. Wilson as a student and *scholar*. His teacher at the Charlestown Academy survives him, and contributes to the press an interesting statement about him as a schoolboy. Without being precocious, he showed at this early period unusual intelligence, which, combined with regular and persistent habits of study, made him at the age of fourteen not only the leading pupil in the school, but the only one in classes which embraced analytical geometry and the Greek and

Latin classics. Dr. Campbell further testifies to his gentlemanly and courteous deportment toward his teachers and fellows, and as well to his lively and genial social character.

Although but seventeen when he received his baccalaureate diploma, he had shown such superiority in scholarship as won for him the distinction of being the honor man of his class. Not content with the bachelor's degree, as said, he entered upon a graduate course looking to the M.A. at the University of Virginia, at that time and now one of the highest of collegiate honors; but he was driven from this most congenial work by the inexorable demands of patriotism which called him to the defense of his native State. His success as a college student is further attested by his call to the assistant professorship of Ancient Languages by his *alma mater* as soon as he had graduated in the four years' course of war. In two years, when he was twenty-four, he was raised to the professoriate of Latin. His election to the presidency of at least four of the universities of the South testifies to his high reputation for scholarship, as no man is qualified to assume such a responsibility who is not able to judge of the character of the work done by his colleagues in the faculties of instruction. As a final indication that he had attained a front rank amongst the learned of our land, it may be noted that the highest of the scholastic degrees, LL.D., was conferred upon him by not less than half a dozen respectable colleges and universities.

The *teacher* is next of kin to the student. Indeed, every one to be a successful teacher must be a student, and every student in some way a teacher. We may go further and say that every intelligent man is a teacher, though he may not enter the schoolroom nor sit in the professor's chair. A living man impresses himself on his generation with an influence proportionate to his power. Mr. Wilson was thus a teacher during the entire period of his adult life, although he passed but ten of the thirty-six years of his majority in connection with any school. He was a teacher as a soldier, as a lawyer, as a Congressman, and as the head of the postal department; and no small part of his service in molding

the characters and lives of others was done by the living man in vital contact with others without the use of a text-book or a lecture desk.

He was also a teacher in the narrower, more technical sense. Six years he passed at the Columbian University in the nation's capital, face to face with impressionable youth. It was a great opportunity, as there flock to our seat of government a multitude of young people from all over the land, making their bread as employees of the several departments. The most intelligent and progressive of these are eager to avail themselves of opportunities for self-improvement, and arrangements are made for their accommodation at the colleges and universities located there. A teacher possessed of power occupies a high vantage ground in such a place. Here it was that Mr. Wilson was privileged to sit in the professor's chair, and see around him day after day scores and hundreds of young men who are now leaders of thought and action in every State of the Union. Who can measure so great a privilege or gauge its responsibility? Such a man in such a position is like the sitter in front of the camera, and the minds and souls of his pupils are the sensitive plates within the camera, shaded and impressed by the character of the man into whose eyes they look with respectful, admiring interest. He makes them for time, he molds them for eternity.

He was not only a professor, he was also a president; first, for a single year at the University of his native State, and during the last three years of his life at the University of Washington and Lee. If the giving of instruction, the communication of knowledge, were the exclusive or the main work of the teacher, then the president can hardly be called a teacher. But if the making of men, the formation of character, by the moral force of a manly, stimulating, pure, upright life, lived day by day as a model and an inspiration, be the chief service of the teacher, then the president has the advantage by his common relation to all the student body of focusing upon himself every eye of every man in every class in every department. If he be a strong man of mag-

netic power, this influence is inestimable. John C. Young, at Center College, Eliphalet Nott, at Union, Mark Hopkins, at Williams, and many other such grand men are living powers to-day in the men they guided, stimulated, strengthened for a higher life. Amongst these "sceptered sovrans" who rule men "from their urns," there sits the royal spirit of William L. Wilson.

His more important work as university president was done at the Washington and Lee, where he spent the last three years, the ripest of his life. His physical condition was not vigorous, as he had never fully recovered from the excessive strain connected with the framing and passage of the Wilson Tariff Act. His mind, however, was clear and strong; his sympathy with his work, deep and decided; his success in speedily mastering the details in the history and organization of the institution, marvelous. He identified himself at once with the university over which he was called to preside, and showed himself the intelligent and sincere friend of every student and professor.

During the three years of his administration there was progress all along the line. He instituted a weekly assemblage of all the faculty and students, which he addressed with rare eloquence, giving both entertainment and instruction. He converted the library into a working laboratory for the departments of History and Political Science, the beginning of a beneficent reformation. The academic school was strengthened by the establishment of two important professorships. The law school, by the will of Mrs. Bradford, had confirmed to it the bequest of her husband to one-half of his estate, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars; and there was built for it as a memorial of John Randolph Tucker, by the contribution of his friends, the most elegant structure to be found on any campus in Virginia, and the law faculty grew to three full professorships and four lectureships. By its entrance requirements the sympathy and support of many preparatory schools have been secured, resulting in an increased attendance of students amounting to sixty per cent. Altogether new heart and hope was given

to students and faculty, causing quickened interest and efficiency in all departments.

Mr. Wilson did further important work in the interest of education as an active member of the governing boards of the Deaf Mute College in the District of Columbia, of the Smithsonian Institute, and of the Slater Fund.

Mr. Wilson will pass into history not as a soldier, nor lawyer, nor scholar, nor teacher, nor president, but as a statesman and orator. Those other rôles fill out the complete fullness of his rounded and versatile character, and under favorable conditions he probably would have attained distinction in them all. The fourteen richest years of his life were given to the public service of his country, and no one stands in his generation above him in intelligent and wise practical statesmanship.

Of the public men of our country in his day, he is preëminent as an *orator*, in the highest sense of that much-abused word. There was in his speaking the rare combination of all the essential elements of a great orator: action, expression, thought, feeling, truth, character. Chaste and appropriate action; simple, clear, forcible, classical expression; high thought warmed by pure and deep feeling; a profound conviction and realization of important truth; and all backed and made persuasively potent by a character whose sincerity and dignity every one knew and felt.

In even the minor arts of humor and repartee he was skilled, so that, passing "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," he won and kept the interested attention of the vast popular assemblies which he often addressed; while upon the floor of Congress he was recognized by his intelligent colleagues as *primus inter pares*.

As a result, he was in constant requisition all over the land as a public speaker, not only upon the hustings, but for college commencements and great anniversaries. As a rule, all his speeches were reported and published, and could they be collected would make a large volume of the most interesting and instructive character.

No more trying test can well be made of one's ability as a

speaker than a regular weekly appearance before a critical and familiar audience composed of college students and professors. To this Mr. Wilson was subjected during his presidency at the Washington and Lee. It was his habit to address the entire university body and such visitors as might be present every Wednesday morning, on a variety of topics of current interest. These addresses were not formal, and were, sometimes at least, unpremeditated. The writer happens to know of one occasion when he had had no opportunity for preparation. In these efforts he was not always equal to himself at his best, but he was always equal to the best of others. There were times when he rose to majestic heights in both matter and manner; a noted instance, perhaps his grandest, was in his talk on the dignity of character.

His best known orations were on the tariff in Congress, as permanent President of the National Democratic Convention in 1892, before the legislature of Georgia, before the New York Chamber of Commerce, and at the commencements of Central College in Missouri and of the Universities of Virginia and of Vanderbilt.

His eminence as an orator is attested by the New York *Evening Post*, whose Washington correspondent pronounced him the first speaker of his day in Congress; and by the judgment of Henry Loomis Nelson, who writes in the *Forum*: "The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is one of the most convincing orators of the public men of his time. He speaks with the eloquence of a full mind, and with a sensitive appreciation of the musical beauties of the English language. The effect which he produces on his audience in the House is deeper than that which any other political speaker of his day has wrought." So that by these orations, as well as by other elevating influences, "he being dead yet speaketh."

Back of the soldier, the lawyer, the scholar, the teacher, the president, the statesman, the orator is the *man*. Such a life has its source and explanation in a character as pure, as truth-loving, as majestic as itself.

No attempt will be made to give a complete analysis of

Mr. Wilson's inner self, and attention will be called to only four characteristics: one intellectual, two moral, and one spiritual.

His memory was remarkable both for its reach and its readiness. Its power to grasp and hold even unrelated facts was shown in his repeating to his Sunday school teacher the whole of the book of Proverbs, a more memorable feat than had he stored his mind with the same number of words from the dictionary; as in the latter case there is an alphabetical connection, while in the former there is generally none between the sentences. His memory was philosophic as well as circumstantial, to use Reid's distinction, and was his ready servant; keeping at his constant and immediate disposal a vast amount of useful and interesting information, which stood him well in stead in the study and presentation of the complex details of our tariff laws.

The two moral qualities which were conspicuous in his character are not always conjoined and are sometimes thought to be inconsistent. The first is gentleness. This was manifest at first sight to the casual observer. There was no smirking smile nor nervous movement of face or hand to show it. It simply sat a queenly goddess upon the throne of his expression, in the calm and benevolent pose of every feature. It was shown on all occasions to every person, indeed to every sensitive creature. One of his colleagues in Congress writes that, despite serious provocations, he never heard Mr. Wilson make a harsh reply but once, and that he then immediately withdrew the offensive expression. He was said to be the most popular man in Congress, and this trait to a large degree accounts for it. He was never gushing, but always genial, generous, gracious.

Combined with this softness was a lion's heart. It was the gentleness of power, of conscious strength, of unflinching courage. Those mild gray eyes, that regularly beamed with love, were ready to look undaunted into the face of danger, difficulty, death. There were a few occasions which showed the lion that was in him. While president of Washington and Lee University, the football team, contrary to the reg-

ulations of the institution, used a nonstudent in a match game in Kentucky. As soon as they returned home Mr. Wilson issued an order for their immediate disbandment.

When his political party went astray after the false god of free silver, though it meant his political death and alienated the friends of a lifetime, he did not hesitate to denounce the heresy. When he was drawing his tariff bill, he was convinced that free raw material was expedient; therefore, despite the fact that his own district was largely interested in coal, he fearlessly put it on the free list along with iron and wool. Such men are moral heroes and are as rare as angels' visits.

Mr. Wilson was a humble, sincere, broad-minded Christian. Born and bred a Baptist, he was attached to the Church of his mother and active in its service. But his great heart could not be cramped by the narrowness of sectarianism, and warmed with love for all men of every creed. Amongst his most intimate friends were the three Straus brothers of New York, than whom no more upright and useful citizens can be found in this country; and Mr. Wilson engaged in and respected the solemn rites of the Hebrew service conducted in their aged father's house.

Take him all in all, in public and private, in Congress and college, in richly stored intelligence, in power to marshal his forces, in convincing, persuasive influence upon men, in attractive, winning personality, in generous nobility of spirit, in courage that marks the hero, in the usefulness of an earnest, high-idealed life, we say—and we can say no more—that he was worthy to sit in the seat once filled by Robert E. Lee. We do not wonder that a spontaneous impulse has moved his generous admirers to place an enduring monument to his memory in the ample endowment of the chair of Economics, which he instituted in the University of Washington and Lee

JAS. A. QUARLES.